

THE BRANDON MAIL

VOL. NO.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, AUG 4 1892.

FIVE CENTS



OLD HATS GO BEGGING.

And why shouldn't they when for \$1.00 you can buy as natty and stylish and handsome a Derby as ever made an old hat look ridiculous. It is a wise head that is becomingly covered. Let your old hat go begging, the one thing you can't afford to do is to wear it. Stand in front of our mirror for a minute with one of our \$1.00 hats on your head and that'll settle't, the old will be substituted by the new. These hats are worth and are regularly sold everywhere at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. It don't look reasonable, or rational, and it does look reckless, but we have nothing else to do with our big stock of hats? Remember also big discounts mean nothing if quality and style are absent. Drop in and examine our values. See our cut prices in Shirts, Summer Underwear, Ties, Sox, Umbrellas, Rubber McIntosh Coats, Men's and Boy's Summer Clothing of all kinds. The prices go down as the mercury goes up. We're after the cash.

THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,
MILLER & CO.

KEEP COOL!

Yes, That's a Good Idea, But How Can I do it When it's 100 in the Shade?

ANSWER.

Buy one of those Neglige Shirts in Silk Ceylon or India Gauze Flannel. Wear one of those nobby Straw Hats that J. NATION SELLS CHEAP. Leave off your coat and put on one of those nice light vests only to be had at J. Nation's, or leave off your vest and buy one of those handsome silk or navy Tennis Coats to be had at a moderate price at J. Nation's. Wear nice light weight Natural Wool or Ballbrigan Underwear to be had in all sizes at J. Nation's. Also full lines of Ties, Collars, Braces, Waterproof, Coats, etc., at.

J. NATION'S

(Opposite - Queen's - Hotel)



Ashton & Higgin's
"EUREKA"

Are stronger and will go further than any other known. A ounce of these standard brands will produce a better flavor in a pound of butter than 1 ounce of any other salt on the market. Try them. For sale by grocers generally.



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Are stronger and will go further than any other known. A ounce of these standard brands will produce a better flavor in a pound of butter than 1 ounce of any other salt on the market. Try them. For sale by grocers generally.

ASHTON & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEHMAN & CO., MONTREAL.
Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt. Canadian Agents for Higgin's "Eureka".

PROVINCIAL.

A Russell correspondent says:—The neighboring village of Assessippi is enjoying an industrial boom, gristing, sawing, brickmaking and cheesemaking being engaged in actively and extensively. The water power, available in all seasons, is a great feature of the Shell River, and promises unrivalled manufacturing facilities in the near future.

Mr. Geo. Hanna was discharged from his position on the M. & N. W. Ry. last week because he chose to exercise his franchise as an elector. Mr. Hanna is a well-known Conservative.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The following item may be of interest to the farmers of this district. It is taken from the Pilot Mound Sentinel:—On the farm of Mr. Wm. Grassick, of 4 11, can be noticed a patch of fall wheat now fully headed out. A portion of the wheat on the original patch was winter killed. The wheat growing was protected by a snow drift. Mr. Grassick believes that if fall wheat were sown in August so that the plants would be sufficiently high to hold the snow, that fall wheat in Manitoba would succeed, especially in the vicinity of woods.

The Hamiota Hustler has the following account of the narrow escape from death by lightning of a family formerly residents of Minnedosa:—The severest thunderstorm of the season visited this community on Sunday last, which lasted for about three hours. No damage was done in town, but a few miles north, the house of Mr. Rolt, Michael was struck, tearing the east end entirely out, scattering the ruins and furniture in every direction. Mr. W. J. Lindsay, who was in the house at the time, was struck in the back, the fluid going around his body and down his leg, tearing one boot entirely off, falling him to the floor in an unconscious state. His daughter Ethel who was sitting on his knee at the time, fell to the floor in a deadly manner, but escaped uninjured. The rest of the inmates, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Michael, Miss Michael, James and Sam Michael, and a herd boy, escaped without a scratch, with the exception of Miss Michael, who received a painful blow on the nose from a flying fragment. For three hours Mr. Lindsay remained in an unconscious state, but came to before the doctor arrived. The doctor examined the wound, and considered him entirely out of danger, but says how he escaped, is something miraculous. He will be all right in a few days.

Dr. Selwyn returned to Ottawa yesterday. He reports the depth of the Deloraine well as being 1,867 feet deep, and his report will state that it is better to go still deeper rather than stop operations at present. No water has yet started to flow, but appearances are that it will soon commence.—Free Press.

The teachers of the Province met in their annual session at Winnipeg, on Thursday last. It was opened with the reading of minutes, the president, D. J. Goggin in the chair. Papers were read by the President on "Educational Progress," E. A. Garrett, on "Science in junior classes," Miss L. Jones, of Port George, on "Clubs and Shadows of a Teacher's Life," which the Free Press says was probably the best paper ever given before the association.

OAK LAKE.

Oak Lake, July 30.—The recent rains have benefitted the growing crops to a very large degree, and though the grain will be later in ripening this year, a fair, and in some cases, very good yield may be expected. Hay is in full operation. The crop is very good, and owing to the past dry weather, hay marshes, which are generally too wet to mow, are easily cut this year. The potato crop appears to be excellent. As yet there has been no frost and the grain is ripening fast. Fruit has been brought into the village for sale but not in large quantities owing to the early dry weather. Near the lake Saskatoon have been found plentiful. The wild strawberries were almost a failure. Those who have paid proper attention to gardening have been well repaid for their trouble by a show of vegetables.

The Indians at the Oak Lake reserve have been vaccinated, so that there will be less danger of the smallpox in their midst. The news of the dread disease at the Calgary reserve has persuaded them to consent to the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, were here last week on a visit to Mr. Daniel McLaren, who is the brother of Mrs. Cameron. Mr. Cameron is engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin.

Wm. Chenniss has returned from Saft Current, and still gives Oak Lake his preference as a place of residence.

James Rowand, M. P., from Ontario, is visiting his son, Mr. David Rowand, head miller for Leitch Bros.

The council meeting on Saturday, passed off very quietly. No important business was transacted.

C. P. R. PICNIC.

The Brandon Employees, of the C. P. R., hold their Fourth Annual picnic, on Civic Holiday, Wednesday, August 10th to 12th. No pains have been spared to make this outing, "The Picnic of the Season."

Four hundred dollars worth of prizes are offered.

The fare from Brandon has been fixed at \$1.50, and all who wish to enjoy themselves should get their tickets early. Tickets can be had from any of the employees.

THE PROVINCIAL.

Some of the prize winners in western Manitoba at the provincial are:—

Cheese of 92. 1st Irish & Perry, Carberry.
25 bushels Red Fyfe, 1st T Hopwood, Deloraine, 2nd J F Day, Fleming.
5 bush. White Fyfe, 1st C W Huffman, McGregor.
Lodges, 1st J F Day, Fleming.
Any other variety, 1st W A Brody, Virden; 2nd S Sparrow, Virden.
Six Rowed Barley, 1st J P Harrison, Deloraine; 1st W Sproat, Virden.
Rye, 1st W Sproat, Virden; 2nd W Stephen, do.
White Milling Oats, 1st W Stephen, 3rd W Wenman, Souris.
White Oats, 1st W Stephen, Virden.
Black Oats, 3rd W Stephen, Virden.
Flax Seed, 2nd W Sanderson, Souris.
Two Rowed Barley, 1st W Sproat, Virden.
Six Rowed Barley, G Burge, Virden.

Delays Are dangerous.

If you want to prevent trouble with your binder, when time is precious in harvest, buy the special brands of twine made for the Massey-Harris Co., and which are sold by all their agents at lower prices than in any former years.

OXBOW OCCURRENCES.

Oxbow, July 29.—The young people have organized a Christian Endeavor society with L. Wilkinson as president, Mrs. Oaten, vice-president; H. G. Montgomery, secretary; R. A. Troyer, treasurer. Walsh Bros. have sold their store to J. T. Craig. The butchershop has also changed hands, Colwell & Enderby having disposed of the business to Wheatley & Martin.

The school is finished and was opened last week. It is one of the best west of Brandon. Miss Southam has been engaged as teacher.

The Methodists are building a parsonage, which when completed, will be a handsome addition to the town.

Peter McDonald arrived from Ontario on Monday, where he has been visiting his parents.

C. K. Bonadiali, creditor agent is in town. He is going west to select sixty homesteads.

Mr. Troyer has built an addition to his block to be used as post office.

Our citizens are improving their premises very much by painting, etc.

There were thirty tickets sold here for Winnipeg.

ANIMAL FREAKS.

A SNOW-WHITE deer has been seen by hunters near Galdenola, Pa.

E. A. Crowl, of King's Park, L. L., has a lamb that was born without a lower jaw.

A CALF with a single eye, no ears and five legs is the joy of Wayne county, Pa. It is now over a month old and bids fair to grow into full condition.

A Gnomon cat, boasts of an artificial leg. One of her legs being taken off by an accident, her owner supplied her with a wooden one which answers all requirements.

ODD SUPERSTITIONS.

In Burnham it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked and is desirous to make amends.

It is believed in Transylvania that the first person to enter a new house must die; therefore it is the custom to throw in a preliminary cat or dog. The scapecat is, however, to be preferred.

A CROOKED superstition prevails in Norway. When people are in quest of a drowned body, they row to and fro with a rooster in the boat, fully expecting that the bird will crow when the boat reaches the spot where the corpse lies.

The gypsies believe that witches use eggshells to make plates, pots and dishes to feed out of at their banquets. Witches, to preserve their health, must, with every increase of the moon, and the blood of such men as were born at the increase of the moon.

The Greeks had a superstition that one who had had his ears licked by serpents would ever have the gift of prophecy. This superstition arose from the fact that Cassandra and Helenus, both of whom were said to foretell events, had their ears licked by serpents while sleeping in the temple of Apollo.

POSTAL FACTS.

The post office in Chicago does a larger registered letter business than any other in the country.

In the Chicago post office 100,000 letters are sorted, stamped and bagged in thirty-five minutes by 217 men.

About forty tons of paper, in the shape of letters alone, pass daily through the London general post office.

There are over 50,000,000,000 pieces of mail posted annually in the world, of which nearly 3,000,000,000 pass through the post offices of the United States.

The system of postal savings banks was introduced in France in 1892. During 1890 the 6,817 branch postal banks received 1,940,771 separate deposits, representing the sum of \$50,465,502.47, which is a far larger sum than was handled during the previous year.

It is now proposed to have a pneumatic tube from the central post office in Chicago to the office on the world's fair grounds. It will be one foot in diameter and will carry packages up to fifty pounds between the two points in ninety seconds.

ENCOURAGING!

I. R. STROME & CO.

The Dry Goods and Clothing House of Brandon.

Advices from Lipsic, Germany: Bremen, Germany: London, England and Glasgow, Scotland, of large consignments of goods for the Leading House, I. R. Strome & Co., which will arrive in the course of couple of weeks. Mr. Strome will leave for the east on Monday next, the 8th inst., to complete our fall purchases, and we can assure our customers that we will spare no efforts in order to place before the public such goods as will be second to no other house in the country. In order to make all the room available for immense fall arrivals we will offer big reductions on all summer goods for the next two weeks. Also tremendous assortment of remnants in all classes of goods which will be sold at big reductions to clear. Visit the house where you can get big assortment, value for your money and good reliable goods!

THE LEADING HOUSE,

I. R. STROME & CO.

WHY IS IT THAT—

It's never store up honey where it is light?

The moth has a fur jacket and the butterfly none?

It's never a flat-topped dew, when boards, stairs and stones will not?

A signpost comes down a tree head first and a cat tail first?

Cox on the car is never found with an uneven number of rows?

Fish, flies and caterpillars may be frozen solid and still retain life?

A horse always gets up fore parts first and a cow directly the opposite?

A HORSEFLY will live for hours after the head has been pinched off?

The dragon fly can devour its own body and the head still live?—Golden Days.

ELECTRICITY is never visible except when it comes in the form of zigzag lightning?

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

MAXIM, the machine gun man, is still pegging away at his flying machine, which he believes will sail high and fast enough to defy assault from destroying guns.

PROF. MICHAEL MARON, of Dundas, Minn., has a flying machine that resembles a Chinese bark. On the top and sides are two air wheels that are used to lift and steer the machine. It is said that the model has carried two and a half times its weight.

JOHN F. COOLY, of Pen Yan, N. Y., has invented an airship and has raised sufficient wind among the capitalists in that town to give it an experimental trial. He (Cooly) states that the ship will make from one hundred to two hundred miles an hour.

FURNITURE

We will give a discount of 20 per cent. on any piece of Furniture in our Ware-Rooms for 30 days.

MERRIT & CO.

6th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon.
Ordered work and repairing done.
Prices Right.

FLEMING & SONS,

CHEMISTS

DUGGISTS.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

BRANDON

MAN.

Auction Sale of Threshing Machines.

I have been instructed by the owners, to offer for sale by public auction at which the Haded, Virden, on Saturday, July 30th, at 3 o'clock p. m., 20 new double and single threshing machines made at Bradford, Ont.

These machines are in first class condition and are equal to the best on the market, similar machines giving the best satisfaction wherever used.

This is a splendid opportunity for anyone thinking of buying a machine this year.

Terms of Sale: The purchasing money can be paid in 2 equal payments on January 1st, 1893, the last two payments to bear 7 per cent interest from date of sale. Here notice to be given and the security to be approved of by the Vendors.

McDOUGALL & FRANKER, Auctioneers.

Virden July 14th, 92.

FOR SALE.

Two good farms and crops, 60 acres of A. 1. land, 2nd, 8722, high and rolling, situated few rods from Manitoba Station on the South Branch of the C. P. R., where is a steam grain elevator, 2 grain warehouses, store and post office. There are 20 acres in wheat crop, and can be sold in one parcel or divided with or without crop. This farm cannot be exceeded in Manitoba for situation and soil.

120 acres broken and buckshot this spring. 100 acres being southeast 1st sec. 5 10 10 3 miles southwest of Brandon. This is a choice farm and has now in crop 100 acres of wheat.

CITY PROPERTY.

Corner Lorne Ave. and 9th street, 75 feet by 120, on which there is a good dwelling house, well-fitted, stable, etc. Also good well and large cistern. It will supply with over 100 shade trees and ornamental trees. This is a bonafide sale.

For particulars apply to W. F. IRWIN, P. O. Box 47, Brandon.

July 14th 1892.

PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with a petition signed by 150 merchants and others of this City, I hereby declare WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10th 1892 a CIVIC Holiday and would respectfully call upon all true and loyal citizens to observe that day as such.

Signed J. McDermid, Mayor.

Brandon, July, 11th 1892.

nothing can equal it for colds, at

ROSE'S.

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892.

THE FRAUD.

The fraud of the Greenwayites, in telling the school elections before polling, that the school question was an issue in the elections, must be apparent to all who give the matter a thought. An issue in an election is a question on which the people are expected to pass an opinion one way or the other—in practical politics one on which the opposing parties take opposite sides. As a matter of fact the people of Manitoba have never yet been afforded an opportunity of saying whether or not they were in favor of Separate Schools. Supposing, for instance, the majority of the people of the province were opposed to the abolition of denominational schools they had no means of expressing themselves. Greenway & Co. passed an act two years ago, that they contend saved the fate of Separate Schools forever. The opposition did not contend that they were opposed to the measure, only the way in which the legislation had been put through and so far carried out. No party in the contest declared themselves in favor of those schools, so that in so far as party went the electors had but Hobson's choice. Until one party took square issue with the other, and before legislation had been passed the matter was not before the people. If the people had defeated the government, it might have been for other reasons than their school legislation, so that the electors of the province had no means at any time of showing the outside world they disapproved of the abolition of Separate Schools. Had the government before passing their act, two years ago, dissolved the House, and told the electors they wanted to be either supported in their resolution, or defeated in an attempt to carry it out, it would have been a straight issue; but the miserable subterfuge resorted to in the last elections, was a fraud, pure and simple, to deceive an unsuspecting electorate.

PROBABLY SETTLED.

London, July 30th, 1892.
To Hon. Chief Justice,
Manitoba Court,
Winnipeg, Man.

Strongly believe in a new law, adoption
and amendment of the existing Separate
School Act, and in the establishment of
a public school system.

Joseph Martin.

The foregoing message reached the city on Saturday last. We have not the full text of the judgment before us, but it is probably a full reversal of the finding of the Supreme Court of Canada on the Manitoba School and Dual Language Acts, supporting the legality of these Acts in their entirety. If it is so the people will have reason to feel thankful the matter is settled once and forever. That there should have been two opinions on the legality of those Acts passed by Joseph Martin is no matter for surprise when two of the high courts took entirely opposite views of the merits of the legislation; nor do we know even now we have what is exact law on the question, but we have what is the ultimate resort and which all British subjects are bound to accept as a finality whether right or wrong; and it is well that it is so. In so far as the Mail and its editor, Mr. Cliffe, are concerned, however, we have no backwater to take, as we always contended the legislation was in the right direction; but we at the same time held, and we still hold, the same results could have been got in a way much less expensive to all concerned. After the legislation was passed by the Local Government, they could have sent it direct to the Privy Council for their opinion on its validity. Had this been done all the litigation, costs and bad feelings of the past two years could have been averted. When the bill was before the House the Opposition in one resolution suggested a similar course, but they were voted down. No doubt the government and its friends will crow over this success lustily, but if they find consolation in securing at a heavy cost and after serious agitation what could have been secured agreeably and at little cost, they are of course entitled to it! As the rule is in politics the way politics go, that nothing succeeds but success, anything we may say now for our part on the subject can have but little weight, but none the less a short review of the past is not out of place under the circumstances. In the years 1881 and 1882 when Mr. Cliffe was editor the Tribune in Portage la Prairie he strenuously and continuously urged upon the Norquay Government the abolition of the second language in the House, as a needless expenditure, and a modification of the school law to meet the growing requirements of the country. This was before some of the present mushroom politicians of this province, who now take credit for the reforms, were even heard of the province. This advocacy on the part of Mr. Cliffe aroused the hostility of the Norquay Government against him, and led to a bitterness during the life of

at regime. Of course as nothing came out of our recommendations, we can claim no credit for the reforms, but it is none the less a substantial proof some of the Manitoba opposition at least had the courage to grapple with these questions before the country was ripe, as politics go, for the reforms.

PROHIBITION.

Now since the people of Manitoba have expressed themselves in favor of prohibition by a very heavy vote, the question may well be asked "What is Greenway going to do about it?" He has told the people that if they wanted prohibition and said so under the ballot he would give it to them. They have said so, and it remains to be seen whether or not he will be equal to his word. To start out it is a point of law whether he can give them prohibition even if he desires to do so. It is acknowledged in the British North America Act that the Federal Government has exclusive control of matters of Trade and Commerce; and how far the importation and wholesaling at least of liquors are associated with trade and commerce it remains for the law to decide. Mr. Greenway has buried his head against one stonewall in the School Question, and it will require time to show whether or not he will attack the second.

There is no one who will not say that the liquor traffic is the cause of much evil in the country, and the people say they want it abolished, but like the School question, the abolition must be handled in a legal and constitutional way or it cannot be handled at all. For our part we believe to have the desired benefit in Manitoba, prohibition must be Federal or not at all. When the Territories had a prohibitory law, and was in force up to April last, residents and observers who gave the matter study were forced to admit there was as much liquor used there as if there had been a licensing law in the country. Now of all things Manitobans do not want the history of the Territories repeated here, and with a prohibitory law alone, how is it going to be prevented.

As we understand it, the jurisdiction of the legislature can't farthest, but cut off the licensing system—it cannot interfere with the right of an individual to import if he desires to do so so long as he does not sell again, and if this be so prohibition from a provincial enactment must prove an abject failure. The Customs regulations will, of course, prevent to an extent at least smuggling from the States, but there will be no law to prevent importation from the other provinces and the territories. Then where will the prohibition come in? Even again if the province had power to pass a prohibitory measure, from an importing point of view, which it has not, where is its machinery or how can it establish that machinery to keep the law in practical operation? No doubt if a law, of a prohibitory character is passed, the liquor interests will combine to test it in the courts; and even if they are defeated in that we know of no way by which importation can be prevented, and if there is none it is a clear case the drinking usage cannot be stopped. From all points of view the conclusion is forced upon us that nothing but moral influences and Federal prohibition can ever minimize the injury from strong drinks in any of the provinces.

THE RECOUNT.

Mr. Smart has such an undying love for the sealing wax that he asked for a recount in the Brandon City election, and it was held on Monday before His honor Judge Walker. Mr. Howell, of Winnipeg, acting for Mr. Smart. In polling booth No. 1, a change of one each was made because of some informalities in two of the ballots, and 7 marked for McDonald were found not initiated. Mr. J. Schuneman a gentleman in whom everybody has confidence, was the deputy returning officer there. Mr. Kirchhoffer was scrutineer for Mr. MacDonald there, and he will take his affidavit every ballot cast was initiated when put into the ballot box.

In poll 10 at Cornwallis school, where Mr. Earl was deputy returning officer, and Mr. T. B. Hyndman scrutineer, even greater enormities appeared, though Mr. Hyndman says none took place during the balloting. In this booth 12 MacDonald ballots were found also uninitiated. As this count was in progress, Mr. Howell remarked an equal number for Mr. Smart would be found uninitiated. Mr. MacDonald replied there would not be one so found, and so it turned out, when Mr. Howell remarked to his client, Mr. Smart, "I don't like that. If the deputy was guilty of that omission he ought to get the utmost penalty of the law," but Mr. MacDonald questioned if he did it. At the close the judge declared Mr. MacDonald elected by a majority of 12. Mr. Howell remarking, "Judge, if it is any consolation to you,

I may say I would do, if on the bench, precisely what you have done."

Now what construction to place on all this, we will leave the public to judge. Either the deputies omitted to initial these ballots, which the scrutineers say was not possible; or the ballot boxes were opened between their closing at the close of the poll and the morning of the recount, while they were in the hands of the government party, and suffered violence, MacDonald ballots being taken out and uninitiated ballots stuffed in their place. Under the Dominion law an uninitiated ballot could not be counted, and were this the Manitoba Act also, Mr. Smart would have to be declared elected by a majority of 5. As the Manitoba Act reads, the judge had power to count them, and he did so. More complete evidence of the tampering lies in the fact that the numbers of ballots in the boxes corresponded with the scrutineers' figures at the close of the poll.

Let us should be doing some parties a wrong we make no comments on this most infamous piece of business, but we leave the public to judge for themselves. In the past contest, the opposition could have found no fault with the platform arguments employed unique as they were, had the country only been treated to a fair voters' list and an honest record of the ballots; but they got neither. There is not a constituency in the country in which the opposition was not handicapped by a list of 5 to 100 or more bogus names, and when a manipulation of the ballots cast follows this the franchise robbery is complete. The government has carried a majority of the seats, but when that majority has been secured by such acts as we have cited, it is high time for honest electors to take some means of resenting such dastardly methods.

The government, its friends and the Ontario press of the Grit persuasion are making a desperate attempt to show the success of the former is a "triumph for national schools." At this distance it is reasonable to suppose the eastern press does not know what it is talking about, the circumstances considered, and the home friends of the fraternity know well they are lying outright. As both parties in the contest are committed to the abolition of Separate Schools in so far as honest law can abolish them, the face of the triumph becomes considerably figured. It is true a few electors in each constituency voted for the government in the belief the steps taken, in the school question, are the only proper ones that could be taken; but "the triumph" may be traced to two other more substantial causes. There is no doubt but that in close constituencies, the government spent money as freely as they would water. There is already in many constituencies proof of the most shamefaced bribery on every hand, which did effectual work. Either the appeal to religious prejudice or the expenditure of money made, would have given the majorities the government got in Cypress, Kildonan, Stanton, Mimmlosa, N. Brandon, Rockwood, or Turtle Mountain, but the third cause would have done it if the other two had failed, that is the disgraceful lists in use. There is not a constituency in the province in which the Greenwayites had not upwards of twenty bogus names on the list, and as many more eligible opponents of the lists, and these corrections if made in time would have carried a half dozen or more constituencies for the opposition. If the hard-ship ended here, it would be less matter, but it will not while the present party are in power. If the present iniquitous legislation remains over another contest the same disability in the way of the Opposition will be equally hard to overcome.

Mr. Wood, of Cypress, has had his recount and finds himself compelled to submit to the consolation of having changed his opponent's majority to 3, reduced from 8. The government will call this a triumph for their school legislation, but who in the province will say Doing the Greenwayite had not 3 or more the advantage in a defective voters' list. No gentlemen! it is the infamous lists compiled under a most infamous election law that has proven one means of giving the public trust to the Greenwayites.

The Brandon Sun:—From all that can be learned the government do not feel disposed to allow Hon. James A. Smart to drop out of the political arena. He is too valuable a man to lose. It is more than probable, therefore, that a constituency will be provided for him.

Exactly: he is too valuable a man to lose. Put some more sealing wax on the seat and then run him in Lansdowne for Mr. Dickson's oratory in the House has tired him out, and he would now be glad of a shriek.

An outrage peculiar to its kind comes from the constituency of Dauphin. In one polling subdivision where there are but two resident voters on the municipal list 32 ballots were cast for Mr. Burrows. Mr. Sifton's brother-in-law, the man who got \$4,000 for engineering some government roads in the constituency. This

vote appears to give the constituency to Burrows, but as more revelations are to follow shortly we refrain now from further comment.

Brandon Sun:—It would be idle to profess that the result of the election in this division was not a surprise, and disappointment to Mr. Smart's friends.

Yes; but by this time brother White ought to know there is nothing but disappointment in this vale of tears.

It is whispered now that the Ottawa government will be asked to give the minority in Manitoba some "remedial legislation" in view of the decision of the Privy Council, on the School Act. We are aware that it is the next thing to treason now, for one to say that the Greenway government could have done no grievous wrong in allowing the French Roman Catholics, in a few places where the population is exclusively Catholic, Separate Schools, provided the standard of teaching was raised to that of the Provincial schools, and that Catholics in all other parts of the country attended the Provincial schools and paid their taxes to them. Such a usage would not in any way diminish by one cent the government grants to the Provincial Schools and could, therefore, work no injury to them. We take it the remedial legislation to be asked for will be something of this character. We are aware the Federal government has the power legally to interfere in such a matter, but for the good of the country and all concerned we trust they will see the propriety of withholding their interference. The temper of the country now would not stand interference and it should not be indulged. Manitoba has full ability to handle its own educational matters, and though they may at times be, badly managed by incompetent or prejudiced parties, the good sense of the country will eventually work all the reforms that one desired. If then the Federal government is wise it will forego action in the matter.

TEN THOUSAND KILLED.

New York, Aug. 1.—A Victoria, B.C., special to the world says: "The steamer Empress of India, just arrived from Japan, brings additional details of the disastrous volcanic eruption on Great Sangir Island. Without any warning signal, without a sign of the impending disturbance the Giling Aro volcano blazed forth on June 27th, and within 24 hours the whole of the prosperous surrounding country was devastated. The loss of life is something frightful, some places it is as high as ten thousand. The captain of the ship which took assistance to the sufferers says ten thousand is not too high an estimate. A thousand bodies have been picked up on the shore and many were found floating in the sea. The whole islands were completely devastated and although the violent eruption has ceased, volumes of smoke are arising accompanied by steam and ash. The earthquake began June 5. Village after village was engulfed, hundreds of people dropping into the great cracks in the earth. The whole country is under a layer of mud, ashes and stones. All vegetation is either burned up by the awful heat of the volcanic fires or has been destroyed by the dense showers of ashes and dust. The country around is growing arid and the sides of the hills are still steaming and smoking. On June 28th enormous volcanic jets were thrown up in addition to mud and stones, which fell in showers over the district forming into hot streams, which in their downward course carried everything before them. The district on the north side of the island is utterly destroyed, nutmeg and cocoa plantations being laid in ruins, and in many cases completely buried under the ashes, mud and lava. The report of the first explosion was heard at Ternate, Gorontalo and Mandana respectively 210, 240 and 216 miles distant. The lava streams were confined to the northern slopes of the mountain. In the Toboakan district not a single village remains, while thousands of the inhabitants were killed in the overflow of the village of Lorena, on the south side of the mountain protected by a ridge of hills. Some of them were 1,800 feet high and are covered with ashes. Many of the homes were crushed by the accumulated weight of ashes, dust and stone.

GENEROSITY.

The people of this town do not take long to discover an improvement in their interest. Nearly everyone has found out the proprietors of Perry Davis Pain Killer have just issued a new big bottle of that old, reliable medicine. This bottle contains twice the quantity that the old size held, and it is to be sold at the popular 25c. price. Naturally, the users of this old, favorite medicine (and who does not use it?) are jubilant over change, and the proprietors are very strongly attracted by their generosity. Have you seen the big bottle? If not, be sure to call at the drug stores for one without delay. With it in the house you have a veritable medicine chest at hand, and all for the trifling sum of a quarter.

From The East.

Nine genuine Binder experts in the interests of the Massey-Harris Co. have already arrived and have been assigned their territory along the various lines of railway in the west where they will operate under the direction of the resident agents. This company seems determined to keep in good order for the harvest field all machinery in which they are interested. Farmers who have machinery requiring adjustment should make their wants known to the Co's local agents without delay.

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Sewell and Railway Station, six times per week, computed distance half a mile.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tenders obtained at the Post Office of Sewell and Station respectively, and at this office.
W. W. M. LEON
Post Office Inspector,
Winnipeg, July 12th, 1892.

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